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other disinfectants would not prevent the spread of this contagious disease. The description of the queen bee is excellent. Though she has a sting, she can seldom be induced to make use of it. Says our author, "I have often tried to provoke a queen's anger, but never with any evidence of success." Professor Cook adopts the prevalent opinion that the queen's development is conditioned by the richer quality and greater quantity of her food, "perhaps aided by a more ample habitation." We would here inquire whether the temperature of the queen's cell differs from that of the drone or worker cells, in fact, whether temperature as well as richer and more abundant food is not a factor in the production of queens; and, on the other hand, what brings about the production of workers, of which, we are told in this manual, there are from twenty thousand to forty thousand in every good colony. If some one would offer a prize for the best essay on the causes of retardation in the worker bee, and of acceleration in the queen, and another prize for the best essay on parthenogenesis in the honey bee, since the matter is by no means exhausted, he would confer a favor on the public and aid in the advance of physiology. Meanwhile we look to our agricultural stations and colleges for original work in this direction.

WHEELER'S GEOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES WEST OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN.¹—This bulky volume gives the results of several years' work by the survey in portions of our western Territories. It embraces reports by Mr. G. K. Gilbert on portions of Nevada, Utah, California, and Arizona explored in 1871 and 1872, already noticed in this journal, with a second on portions of New Mexico and Arizona explored in 1873. The late Mr. A. R. Marvine contributes a chapter on the geology of the route from Saint George, Utah, to Gila River, Arizona; and there are reports on the geology of certain parts of Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, by Mr. E. G. Howell; on a portion of Colorado surveyed in 1873, by Mr. J. J. Stevenson, and a mineralogical and agricultural report, by Dr. O. Loew. The heliotype plates add much to the general interest of the work.

APPALACHIA.²—This is the organ of the Appalachian Mountain Club, devoted to the exploration of the mountains of the Eastern States, particularly the White Mountains of New Hampshire, which gives evidence of vigor by the publication of the first number of its journal within a few weeks after its fifth meeting. It contains, besides other matter, a number of papers of interest to tourists and geographical students, under the following titles: Atlantic System of Mountains, by Prof. C. H. Hitchcock; A Day on Tripyramid, by Prof. C. E. Fay; Two New Forms of Mountain Barometer, by S. W. Holman; New Map of the White Mountains, by J. B. Henck, Jr.; East Branch of the Pemigewasset, by W. Upham.

¹ *Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys west of the One Hundredth Meridian, in charge of Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers.* III. Geology. Washington. 1875. 4to, pp. 681. With 13 plates and cuts.

² *Appalachia.* Vol. i., No. 1. June, 1876. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Published for the Appalachian Mountain Club. 8vo, pp. 62. 50 cents.